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BOSTON SHOE STORE.

QUARANTINE IS VERY STRICT

Passengers from All Directions are Stopped at Flomaton, Unless
They Can Prove Whereabouts During
Past Ten Days.

AN INSPECTOR PLACED ON THE
P. & A. DIVISION, ON ACCOUNT
OF THE FEVER AT TAMPA—DR.
BYRD IS IN CHARGE AT FLOMATON.

A very strict quarantine is now being maintained by Florida against New Orleans, and it is almost an impossibility for a person to enter the state from the infected city. Not only are all parties stopped who attempt to pass from that section, but from any other direction, no matter where they might have been spending the past ten days. In order to pass through Flomaton the passenger must satisfy the inspectors by presenting the best of proof as to his whereabouts during the past ten days.

Numerous persons coming from Montgomery, Birmingham, Louisville, St. Louis and other cities have been held up there, owing to the fact that they had no proof to offer that they had not been in New Orleans during the ten days prior.

Dr. Byrd, of the State Health Board is in charge of the inspection at Flomaton, and is assisted by Thos. Cusachs and L. J. Anderson. In addition there are four inspectors from the Alabama board at that point.

Inspector on P. & A.
The state board added another inspector to the force yesterday, and placed him on duty on the P. & A. division. J. R. Keeling was given the position. He will go as far as Crestview each day, returning to the city at 10:45 each night. This is to prevent infection from New Orleans by way of Florida.

Dr. Porter in Tampa.
Dr. Joseph Y. Porter will not come to Pensacola as was his intention. Instead he has gone to Tampa, where there is one case. He was expected here Thursday night, but after the meeting of the state board he went to Tampa and is looking into the situation there.

The health authorities do not believe that there is any danger of the fever spreading. Pensacola is well protected for the reason that in addition to the inspectors from this state, a person to reach here will have to pass through Alabama, which state has a very strict quarantine. Passengers are required to answer and swear to the following questions by the Alabama inspectors, a blank form being supplied for this purpose.

The Questions.
1. At what station did you, or any child or other irresponsible person traveling in your charge, get on this train?
2. Have you, or has any child, or other irresponsible person traveling in your charge, been within the past ten days in New Orleans, La.; Pecan, Miss.; Orange Grove, Miss.; Scranton, Miss.; West Pascagoula, Miss.; Fontainebleau, Miss.; Ocean Springs, Miss.; Biloxi, Miss.; Beauvoir, Miss.; Mississippi City, Miss.; Gulfport, Miss.; Long Beach, Miss.; Pass Christian, Miss.; Henderson Point, Miss.; Bay St. Louis, Miss.; Nicholson Ave., Miss.; Waveland, Miss.; Lakeshore, Miss.; Claiborne, Miss.; Dunbar, Miss.; Rigolets, La.; Lake Catherine, La.; Chef Menteur, La.; Meehan, La.; Lee, La.; Gentilly, La.; Ponchartraine, La.?

3. When were you, or was any child or other irresponsible person traveling in your charge, last in any of the places named, and for how long?
4. Have you, or has any child or other irresponsible person traveling in your charge, been within the past ten days in any place infected with yellow fever, or exposed to yellow fever in any way, so far as you know?
5. Where have you, or has any child or other irresponsible person traveling in your charge, been for the past ten days?
6. What is your destination now?

The City's Condition.
The sanitary condition of the city continues to improve with each day, and in a few days Pensacola will be cleaner than has before been known in years. Extra men are working each day in cutting down weeds, and each sanitary inspector is equipped with an oil can, in order that the oil may be placed upon any stagnant water that may be found. Over one hundred pounds of the powder recently ordered has reached the city and will be distributed free to persons calling for it.

His Favorite Instrument.
"The tout-ensemble of that orchestra is remarkably good," remarked Mr. Newrick's host at the box party. "Don't you think so?"
"You bet it is!" responded Mr. Newrick enthusiastically. "I like to watch the fellow that's playin' it slide it back and forth—looks as if he was swallowin' it!"—Cleveland Leader.

Wasted Time.
"Many a man," said Uncle Eben, "wastes time in his life tryin' to push somebody to get near when he ought to be tryin' to get ahead on his own account."—Washington Star.

DR. KENNEDY ON MOSQUITO THEORY

At the Journal's Request He Reviews the History of Fever Experiments With the Mosquito.

The theory of the propagation of yellow fever by means of the mosquito is now something more than a theory—it is an established fact, and the public in general has so come to realize it.

Believing that a brief history of the experiments which led up to this remarkable and valuable discovery would be particularly interesting to its readers at this time, The Journal yesterday requested Dr. S. R. Mallory Kennedy, of the Marine Hospital Service, for a review of the matter. Dr. Kennedy had an attack of yellow fever at one time himself and he has devoted considerable study to the disease.

In answer to your question," replied Dr. Kennedy, "the experiments which have led to the conclusion that a certain kind of mosquito is the only means of transmitting yellow fever, have extended over a good many years.

The Pioneer Theory.

"As far back as 1843 a physician in Mobile, Ala., delivered an address, in which he stated that he believed that yellow fever was transmitted by insects, possibly the mosquito. Whether or not Dr. Carlos Finlay, to whom we are indebted for the pioneer work along this line, ever saw this article I do not know. Be that as it may, Dr. Carlos Finlay, a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College located at Havana, noticed that during the spring of the year when the mosquitoes on the island were very scarce, that there were very few cases of fever and that later on as the mosquito increased in numbers, the disease likewise increased. He put two and two together and arrived at the conclusion that the mosquito was the direct means of conveying the disease. Following this, he succeeded in producing the disease in two men by letting mosquitoes that had fed on yellow fever patients feed on these men. Dr. Finlay published his findings to the world in 1885 and medical men became so much interested that a commission visited Finlay a few months later to have him demonstrate 'practically' to them what they still held to be only theory.

Later Experiments.
"Later in 1901 another commission was appointed by the Surgeon General of the United States army for the purpose of studying yellow fever. The chairman of the commission was the late Dr. Walter Reed, a major in the United States army and associate with him were Acting Assistant Surgeons Drs. Carroll, Lazear and Agramonte. A house was constructed at Guantanos so that there was no possible way for any mosquitoes to enter. Only a small amount of light, and no sun was allowed to enter the house in order that there should be no beneficial effects from the direct rays of the sun. Two large boxes containing bed linen and clothing slept on and worn by yellow fever patients in the wards of the yellow fever hospital were carried into this house, and twelve non-immunes (men who had never had yellow fever) volunteered their service and were placed in this house. They unpacked these boxes, made up their beds with this soiled linen, put on the garments besmeared with black vomit, and there they stayed for sixty-three days. Not a single man ever developed a symptom of yellow fever.

Martyrs to Science.
"Another house was then built on entirely different plans. It was, as the other house, well screened, but there was plenty of light, and good ventilation. The beds were kept scrupulously clean and seven non-immunes in good health were put into it. After they had remained there for some two weeks they allowed themselves to be bitten by mosquitoes which had previously fed on yellow fever patients. Six out of the seven developed genuine cases of yellow fever and three out of the six died martyrs to science. One of these was Dr. Jesse W. Lazear. The medical profession should never cease to do honor to the members of this commission who faced one of the most horrible and fatal diseases with the greatest bravery and thereby succeeded in saving the lives of many individuals. The practical result obtained has been the means of clearing Havana of the fever, where, according to Dr. Gorgas not a single case has originated since September 28, 1901. Following these experiments, we have the report of the late United States Commission for the investigation of yellow fever at Vera Cruz.

"Quoting from a recent interview with Prof. Beyer, one of the commission, who has devoted great and diligent study to the mosquito, and its relation to disease for many years, he has this to say:
Investigation at Vera Cruz.
"These are the experiments which have led to the conclusion that a certain kind of mosquito, is the only transmitting agency of yellow fever. In what I say, I speak on the authority of my own personally conducted experiments. I know of my own knowledge the facts I state.
"The experiments were made during two consecutive years in an original home of yellow fever, Vera Cruz. Men were brought from other places where no yellow fever existed. They had been examined, and found free from any and all ailments. They were then taken to Vera Cruz under absolute and complete precaution against the mosquito. They were placed in rooms in which no mosquitoes were

living then. After two weeks of continued examination, and absolute exclusion of the mosquito, no sickness of any kind had developed in the men. Two mosquitoes of the fever transmitting kind which had been allowed to feed on a fatal case of yellow fever, and which had been kept from that time on for from twelve to sixteen days in a wire-screened cage, were permitted to sting the men kept under observation. These men were stricken three days and one hour after the mosquito bites, with typical yellow fever. The prevention of fatality of the disease in these instances was due to timely intervention and extraordinary care. Over two summers I extended these experiments and observations. There was absolutely no variation from the fact that this striped-legged and blue-winged mosquito which will be known to the world in time as the 'yellow fever mosquito,' and which is now scientifically known as 'Stegomyia fastiata,' transmits yellow fever.

"Now after I had developed yellow fever in two non-immunes with the mosquitoes in the manner just described, I kept these yellow fever sufferers in the same protective room with six other men who never had had yellow fever, and who therefore must have been susceptible to it. And after three weeks, not one of them developed the disease. These experiments were repeated time and time again, so that by no possibility could the outcome have been chance, or the disease due to any other source of infection than the mosquito. Also, all mosquitoes I used for experimentation were reared and bred from eggs and young larvae or wiggle-tails in glass jars in the laboratory. The freshly hatched mosquitoes were consequently free from the disease for the mosquitoes thus reared were continually fed, in order to keep them alive, on my non-immune subjects. No subject bitten by the freshly hatched mosquitoes ever became sick.

Produced the Disease.
"A freshly hatched mosquito of that kind fed on a known and undoubted case of yellow fever during the third or fourth day, produced the disease in the same men on whom he had failed to produce it fourteen days before—that is before having been fed on the yellow fever sufferer. Other varieties of mosquitoes (eighteen species) which prevailed at the time in Vera Cruz were reared and experimented with in the same manner as just described for the yellow fever mosquito, without a single case producing the fever.
"Another experiment was made to see whether the disease could be produced by the introduction of the causative agent into a non-immune, outside of the actual sting of the 'yellow fever mosquito.' Infected mosquitoes of from sixteen to nineteen days' infection (mosquitoes which had produced the disease by their sting) were crushed, put into water, and given to other non-immunes to drink. No development followed.

A Positive Assertion.
"I assert unqualifiedly that if two sets of men, one hundred or one thousand in each body, are taken, all non-immunes, and put in two wire-screened cages, and a yellow fever mosquito which has bitten a sufferer is put into one of these cages, as many men in that cage as it bites are liable to have the yellow fever. If one man in this cage has it, and a little swarm of yellow fever mosquitoes are set free in that cage, it is desperately likely that every man in the cage will have it. If the other cage is kept alongside of the infected one; if the two sets of men breathe the same air; if they interchange food and water; if they touch each others hands, not one single man in the cage kept free from the mosquitoes will catch the disease.
"That has been so conclusively proven that a sensible man can acquiesce himself with the facts of the most carefully conducted experiments and remain in the slightest doubt as to the reason of yellow fever's spread.

The Great Problem.
"The great problem before us now is not 'How is yellow fever transmitted?' The great problem is to make the people, the populace understand and believe, and know one simple fact—that the 'yellow fever mosquito's' presence has been, is and will be (as long as we permit it) the destruction and menace of man.
"It took over a hundred years for the people, the populace, to understand, to believe, to know that vaccine is a scientific reality and it took over half a century before the dread of smallpox was wiped away by it. Let us hope that in this day of the printing press and the utilization of the lightning, it will not take as long for man to seize upon the potent reality of a vastly important fact."
"Our community has been warned through the columns of the daily press, that the whole South is harboring in her midst the only disseminator of that disease which has kept New Orleans from advancing at a rate proportionate to her advantages. It is now when our material advance is assured that all of our citizens should come to the front and fight against any possible enemy to that advancement. Let the watch word be—Clean and keep clean. Death to mosquitoes."

Ancestry.
Napoleon never pointed to his ancestry as the source of his unparalleled ambition and achievements, but said, "I am my own ancestry." A patrician once said to Cicero, "You are a plebeian." "I am," said Cicero. "The nobility of my family begins with me; that of yours ends with you." Better be the foundation of a new pyramid than the apex of an old one. Better make your family proud of you than be foolishly proud of your family, with nothing in you to enable them to return the compliment.

The Woodchuck Is Lazy.
There is no animal that exerts less energy in the course of a year than the woodchuck. He feeds upon the best in the meadow and occasionally in the garden, being very fond of the juicy peas and beans and tender lettuce. Then as winter comes on he forgets all care and worry, crawls into his burrow and, like the bear, falls asleep, not to awaken till spring.—St. Nicholas.

"AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH A TON OF CURE."

While there is little or no danger of fever here, why not clean up and disinfect your home and premises. Rats, flies, mice and roaches carry diseases.

Persian Insect Powder.....50c pound
(Full directions with each package.)
Platt's Chlorides.....50c bottle
Darby's Fluid.....50c bottle
Chloride of Lime, half pound, 1-lb. box.....10 and 20 cents
Crude Carbolic Acid.....Pure Carbolic Acid
Tanglefoot.....50c Package
Fly Button.....50c Package
Stearns Electric Rat and Roach Paste.....25c box
Petersen's Ant Food.....25c box
Petersen's Bedbug Poison.....15 and 25 cents
D'Alemberte's Bedbug Poison, guarant'd.....50c Pint
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Florida Syrup, per gallon......40
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Pure Sugar Cured Sweet Hams, per pound.....12c
12 cans Magnolia Milk.....1.00
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Creamery Butter, per pound.....27c
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One dozen Cans Corn.....90c

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POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Don't be a misfortune teller.
If you can't do anything else, try to keep out of the way.

You don't have to be impolite to people because you dislike them.

Don't think up mean things in your mind which you intend to say if you get the chance.

Don't tell your wrongs to your friends unless you want to discover that their enthusiasm is very weak.

When an accident happens, there is always some one present to tell how it could have been avoided.

A man never knows till he gets out of the rut how many jolts and bruises he would have missed by staying in it.
It is figured that one rich man's son who has all the money he can spend will spoil ten poor young men in the course of his life and not half try.—Athens Globe.

Wrangle and the Artist.

Adolf Menzel did not care much for women, and he was apt to treat them with scant courtesy, no matter what their rank. When he was making his picture of the Königsberg coronation the Empress Augusta came to the conclusion that the women in it had not been sufficiently considered, so she sent Field Marshal Wrangel to tell him so. The artist took the criticism very ill and bluntly told the marshal that he had better mind his military affairs and leave art to artists. After a violent altercation Menzel pointed to the door, and Wrangel, red with rage, retired with the word, "You are a nauseous toad!"

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